

### REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

These Remarks are responsive to the Office Action mailed July 25, 2006 ("Office Action"). Claims 1-18 are cancelled. Claims 19-32 are new. Support for the newly claimed subject matter may be found throughout the specification and claims as originally filed. For instance, support may be found at pages 4-5 of the specification as well as in claims 10, 12, and 14. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration for the following reasons.

#### *Enablement*

The Office Action rejects claims 1-8 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The examiner states that he cannot understand how a surface can be both hydrophobic and oleophobic. Applicant respectfully points the examiner to the specification which states that hydrophobic and oleophobic surfaces exist. The examiner does not put forth any evidence that such surfaces do not exist. Applicant therefore requests withdrawal of the rejection for enablement.

#### *Indefiniteness*

The Office Action rejects claims 3-5, 7, 11-13 and 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

The reference to SEBS in the claims has been changed to styrene/ethylene /butylene/styrene. The term "notable" has been removed from the claims. The term "for the most part" has been removed from the claims. The typo in the word napthenic has been corrected. Claim 18 has been revised to remove any *Markush* terminology. The term "thin" has been removed from the claims. Applicant has removed "preferably" and "such as" from the claim to conform to U.S. practice.

Applicant submits that the term "derivatives" as used in the claims does not render the claims indefinite. The examiner states that carbon dioxide is a derivate of terpene-phenolic compounds since it can be made by burning these compounds. However, such reasoning is flawed since it involves an unreasonably broad definition of "derivative." Indeed, the Patent Office uses the term "derivative" in providing the classification 530/200 entitled "Natural Resins

or Derivatives.” Moreover, while applicant submits that the examiner’s interpretation of “derivatives” is unreasonably broad, breadth is not indefiniteness. For all the foregoing reasons, the rejection of the claims for indefiniteness based on the use of the term “derivatives” should be withdrawn.

Applicant submits that the rejection of claims 3-5, 7, 11-13 and 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite should be withdrawn for all the foregoing reasons.

### ***Anticipation***

The Office Action rejects claims 9-17 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(b),(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Nos. 3,917,607 (“Crossland”); 4,394,915 (“Nelson”); 5,095,059 (“Kitamura”); 5,939,483 (“Kueppers”); 6,232,391 (“Sambasivam”); 6,448,303 (“Paul”); 6,582,829 (“Quinn”); and 6,926,959 (“Kroll”).

In order to anticipate a claim under 35 U.S.C. § 102, all of the claim limitations must be taught in a *single* prior art reference. Applicant submits that none of cited references teaches every limitation of new claim 19 -- specifically the requirements (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as well as the claimed viscosity and softening point. For instance, Crossland has a much higher viscosity (136,000 cP @ 163 °C) than that required by the claims (400 to 3000 mPa.s or cP @ 170°C). The Office Action fails to show how Kitamura and Paul teach, *inter alia*, the viscosity required by the claims. The Office Action does not show how Nelson, Kueppers, and Sambasivam teach a first and second tackifying resin, one of which is compatible with the styrene phase and the other with the non-styrene phase. The Office Action likewise fails to show how any of the above references and additionally Quinn and Kroll teach, *inter alia*, the mass percent of diblock structures required by the claims. Claims 20-30 depend from, and incorporate all of the limitations of, claim 19. Accordingly, none of the pending claims are anticipated by the cited references.

### ***Obviousness***

The Office Action rejects claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Crossland, Nelson, Kitamura, Kueppers, Sambasivam, Paul, Quinn, and Kroll. As discussed

above, neither Crossland, Nelson, Kitamura, Kueppers, Sambasivam, Paul, Quinn, nor Kroll teaches every element of claim 19. The Office Action apparently combines these references in order to render obvious the process of gluing together substrates that have been treated with fluorinated compounds. The Office Action does not show how the cited references teach or suggest all of the elements of new claim 19. Thus, the asserted combination does not cure the deficiencies of each of the individual references in meeting the limitations of claim 19. Accordingly, the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Crossland, Nelson, Kitamura, Kueppers, Sambasivam, Paul, Quinn, and Kroll must be withdrawn.

Applicants submit that this response addresses all of the issues raised in the Office Action and places the pending claims in condition for allowance. Should any issues remain to be discussed in this application, the undersigned may be reached by telephone. In the event any variance exists between the amount authorized to be charged to the Deposit Account and the Patent Office charges for reconsideration of this application, please charge or credit any difference to the undersigned's Deposit Account No. 50-0206.

Respectfully submitted,  
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By: 

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